Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1808. [No. 2277.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1 prize of	5000	Dollars	is	5000
1 —	2500	—		2500
2 —	1500	—		3000
4 —	750	—		3000
10 —	300	—		3000
20 —	150	—		3000
40 —	75	—		3000
80 —	30	—		2400
200 —	20	—		4000
300 —	10	—		3000
5000 —	d6	—		30,000
1 First drawn blank				200
1 — after	2000	tickets		200
1 —	4000	—		200
1 —	6000	—		200
1 —	8000	—		400
1 —	10,000	—		400
1 —	12,000	—		500
1 —	14000	—		1000
1 —	16,000	—		2000
1 Last drawn blank		—		3000
6168 Prizes—amounting to		Dolls.		75,000
1832 Blanks.—Sum raised including expence.				15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

The Subscriber

INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

That he manufactures and has for sale, at his shop on the corner of Fairfax and Prince-streets—

STILLS of different sizes—COPPER and BRASS KETTLES of all sizes—A general assortment of TIN WARE—and likewise executes all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK.

For Sale or Rent,

A two story Brick House, at the lower end of Prince-street, in a good situation for business and calculated to accommodate a family.

TO LEASE,

ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,

Sixty-two feet of Ground, at the upper-end of King-street—35 feet on Royal-street, between Prince and Duke-streets.

The highest price given for old copper, Brass, Lead and Pewter—and all kinds of Copper and Brass work repaired.

George M'Munn.

August 29. 3m

SAMUEL WHEELER

Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public,

THAT he has removed from his former stand on Fairfax-street, to the store next to the Washington tavern on King-street, where he has for sale, a good assortment of SHOES of the best quality.

9th month, 5th.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds.
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few barrels *very fresh LIMES*, in excellent order, which will be sold low.

Thomas Patten.

September 7.

Just Received,

A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper,
1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,
1 portable Writing Desk,
A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,
30 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hyson Tea,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

August 30. d

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY:

Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism;

3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;

OR,

THE REMOVAL

OF THE

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,

A Farce.

August 11.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description, executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail Stage will commence running as follows between Alexandria and Petersburg in Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6 and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the morning—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon) and arrive at Richmond the next morning by 6—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria in the same time. This stage will carry no more than 2 passengers on any account whatever, and not more than 14 lb of baggage can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alexandria and Petersburg will also commence running at the same time, every other day throughout the year, without regard to Sundays, and will travel only in the day time.—On this line it is the intention of the owners to study the wishes and the convenience of passengers. Still, however, regard must be had to time—Going south from Alexandria they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Stafford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericksburg—The next day will breakfast at the Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge at Richmond. And on the third day will breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morning, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house, dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to request that passengers will be as moderate as possible in the quantity of their baggage, as any thing more than a small trunk or parcel which will go within the body of the stage will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24. d

Charitable Marine Society Lottery

The drawing begins this day.—First drawn blank entitled to *Two Hundred Dollars.*

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING-STREET

HAVING made a purchase of a number of TICKETS in the above Lottery, offers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters until further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets,	$5 75
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing proceeds by the state of the wheel, information of which will be given at any time, by applying as above.

Warranted undrawn tickets will be exchanged for prizes, or the highest price in cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined, and every information respecting the Lottery given without charge.

August 24.

Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, offers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease of the House he now occupies, having eight years, from the first of December next, to run; which for convenience, it is believed, is excelled by none in the United States, and from the proximity to the seat of government, and the direct communication which will be opened between the city and Alexandria by the bridge across the Potomac and the Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of the best stands for business in the country, as the distance to the Capitol over the bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the Lease will be sold, if wanted, the *whole* of the FURNITURE, as it now stands, together with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS, There is a vacant Lot on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, attached to the House, (which renders it particularly commodious, as by that means the property fronts on three streets) which will be sold in fee simple, or leased for the remainder of the time.

A handsome LOT of GROUND, in the centre of the square between King and Cameron streets, and fronting on Washington and Columbus streets, 107 feet with a public alley on one side, and an open space, that cannot be built on on the other. For a public situation it is unequalled by any property in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end, about half a mile from town and fronting on the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, running back 250 feet, more or less. There are improvements on the property adjoining it, on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the George-Town road, about half a mile from town, in a very beautiful situation, containing two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on Washington and Columbus streets, within one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed with a post and rail fence, containing some thing less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, about the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, containing between one and two hundred acres, adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new post and rail fence, (in one of the enclosures is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course) with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which will be sold in the stack or otherwise;——two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two double barrows, a large and elegant roller, all of the best construction, six good farm horses and every other article that can be wanted for a well managed farm, together with 12 choice milch COWS, a fine buffaloe BULL, forty head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS of the very best breed that could be procured. Also, some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,

The two lines of STAGES between George Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK & four HORSES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given, my intended removed rendering it necessary that a full adjustment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY

July 5

FOR BOSTON,

The Schooner

ENTERPRIZE,

Capt. HEWS;

For freight of 400 barrels, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to

John G. Ladd.

Landing, for sale, from said vessel,

45 tons Plaister Paris,
3 tierces Claret Wine,
60 bales Cut Corks,
2500 wt. Glauber's Salt.

July 38. d

FOR BOSTON,

The BRIG

ONLY SON,

CAPTAIN NICKERSON;

Will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

Lawrason and Fowle.

Who have landing from said Brig and for sale,

460 casks Lime,
23,000 feet merchantable Lumber,
60 barrels Mackarel,
10 do. Tanners' Oil,
70 kegs Pickled Lobsters,
10 do. Salmon.

IN STORE,

Holland Gin, of a superior flavor,
Cognac and Rochelle Brandy,
Retailing Molasses,
Ditto Muscovado Sugar,
Mould Candles,
Brown Soap,
Chocolate,
6000 lbs. Sumatra Pepper,
200 sacks Blown Salt,
Young Hyson Tea,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
2 cases Straw Bonnets,
9 do. Cotton Cards, assorted,
250 casks White Lead, different sizes,
1500 sides Red Soal Leather,

ALSO,

Two bales of Plains, and two do. of Kendal Cottons, that will be sold on very liberal terms.

August 26. 2aw3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, and immediate possession given—

A Lot of Ground on which is erected a good substantial two story frame house, beginning on the north side of Prince-street, 208 feet 1 and 1-4 inches to the westward of Union-street, and fronting on Prince-street 17 feet 2 1-4 inches, and is 88 feet 3 1-2 inches in depth, subject to a ground rent of 18 pounds, Virginia currency, a year.

And immediately afterwards, also on the premises,

A Lot of Ground, on the west side of Pitt-street, beginning 154 feet to the southward of Prince street, being 22 feet 6 inches front, and 123 feet 5 inches deep, adjoining ground of Mr. Chapin.

The above property will be sold under a deed of trust to secure the payment of a debt due to the Bank of Alexandria, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest, which is to be included in satisfactory notes negotiable at the said Bank; and it will be optional with the purchaser either to receive a conveyance in fee simple immediately after the sale and give a deed of trust on the property to secure the payment of the notes, or to have his title on the last payment being made.

James Keith,
George W. Craik, } *Trustees.*

September 13. dts

PATENT SHOT.

Two and a half tons PATENT SHOT assorted, from BB to No. 10, a part of which is of American manufacture—for sale by

John Roberts.

September 14.

WANTED,

A FEW LABORERS.

Andrew Bartle.

September 14 d

I have just Received & for Sale,

3 tons of first quality Country HEMP,
3 seroons Spanish INDIGO,
5 chests Imperial TEA.

Bryan Hampson.

August 30. d

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
COMMERCIAL *AND* POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the North American.

NO. VII.

ON THE EMBARGO.

I WILL now solicit the attention of my fellow citizens to the embargo. On the policy of this self-destroying measure, on the mischief which it scatters through all classes of society, on the ruin it conveys to the inmost recesses of our country, it is not my purpose to remark. My observations will be confined to the evidence it affords, of that subserviency to France, and hostility to England, which characterises the present administration.

It is impossible to advert to this subject, without searching for the motives in which the law originated. In pursuing this inquiry, those aids which, calculating on the form of our government, we might reasonably expect to derive from official sources, are unattainable. A studied obscurity covers from our view essential information respecting it.

As this subject was debated with closed doors, the public is not in possession of those arguments with which the bill was supported by its advocates. The message of the president, and the documents transmitted with it, furnish the only motives which our rulers have avowed for this destructive measure.

The message refers to the communications accompanying it, as "showing the great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, our seamen, and merchandize, are threatened on the high seas and elsewhere, from the belligerent powers of Europe;" and concludes with recommending an embargo, and preparations for any event which might grow out of the crisis.

The documents, so far as we are acquainted with them, show, that the decree made at Berlin, had always been understood and intended by the emperor of France, to be applicable to the United States, and that the British government had issued a proclamation requiring their seamen in foreign parts to return to the service of their country.

It would seem then that the only danger which these communications announced to our commerce, was found in the Berlin decree; and the only increased danger, which threatened our seamen, was the proclamation recalling British subjects to the protection of their native land.

Let us examine these causes of alarm, and inquire what would probably have been their influence on our administration, had there not been others, which, though unacknowledged, were more operative.

Was the Berlin decree the real, efficient, moving cause of the embargo?

There is not, perhaps, a thinking individual in the U. S. who would not answer this question in the negative.

The president had acquiesced in that decree, without a serious and adequate remonstrance, too long to warrant a suspicion that he contemplated resistance to it. When Spain, whose monarch was a known automaton, moving at the will of Bonaparte, adopted this measure in terms, and applied it to the United States, it was scarcely possible to doubt the intentions of his master. Yet no resentments were manifested by our rulers, nor was any disposition shewn to counteract this nefarious war on our offending commerce, though it might have been done by means far less ruinous to ourselves, than those which were selected.

If the system recommended by the executive had really been directed against this decree, there could have been no conceivable motive for not speaking to congress a plain and decisive language, unless it was an unwillingness to proclaim to the legislature and people of America, the grating truth, that the distress they were about to experience, was to be ascribed exclusively to France.

On the contrary, he would, in all probability, have stated the fact in explicit terms. It would have been his duty to have done so, that congress might have exercised some judgment in determining, whether this arbitrary decree could have been resisted most advantageously for the U. S. by an embargo, or by different means.

Unfortunately, no American, who has been within the walls of the house of representatives, can ascribe to the majority of congress, a very high degree of discernment; but it is impossible to impute to them such excess of folly as to suppose, they would have selected an unlimited embargo as the best means of defending our commerce against this atrocious attack upon it. Of all that could be chosen, it is the most destructive to ourselves, and the least efficacious. A simple notification to our merchants, of the determination announced by the French emperor, unaccompanied by any protecting measure whatever, would have been infinitely more eligible. Allowing to the cruisers of France the utmost success that our fears could anticipate, and the injuries our merchants could have sustained from them, would have borne no proportion to those inflicted by the embargo. If the fear of giving offence, restrained the president from recommending, and congress from adopting, that obvious and honorable system of resistance, which proved successful in 1798, yet the armed ships of France, which escape the active vigilance of the British cruisers, could not annoy our neglected commerce to an extent, which would bear any comparison with its present suffering, nor even to an extent which might not have been covered by insurance.

But we deceive ourselves, if we believe, that the embargo, if really intended as a measure of resistance to the Berlin decree, would be less offensive to the haughty master of the European continent, than those which were taken in 1798. Opposition to his will in a greater or less degree, displayed in one mode or in another, is an unpardonable crime, for which punishment inevitably follows, when the fit occasion for inflicting it shall arrive. We ought to know him better than to believe, that he will excuse an embargo, if intended to thwart his designs, sooner than more vigorous and more efficacious measures.

But the most conclusive evidence on this subject, is afforded by the language and conduct of the administration, and of its confidential adherents. They say that the Berlin decree was a dead letter, innocent in point of fact, though tremendous in form. It was a mere verbal injury, which might indeed insult our sovereignty, but could not substantially impair our interests.

Human folly was not so extravagant as to guard against such an attack with such an armor.

Complete refutation of the opinion here controverted, is also to be derived from the direction which is given to the public sentiment. The people are exhorted to submit with patience to the calamities they feel, because this self-annoying system must soon bring Britain to our feet; they are taught to believe that its continuance or suspension depends on the course of the British cabinet; and that, should we engage in a war, it is against Britain we are to wage it. In making military appointments, every principle of propriety and decency is disregarded, in order to bestow commissions on men recommended only by their uniform submission to the will of France, and their uniform exertions to advance the power of Bonaparte.

These circumstances are incompatible with the idea, that it was against the *Great Nation* this ruinous measure was intended to operate.

It is not then in the Berlin decree, that we are to find the motives for this fatal act.

The British proclamation was a common and legitimate act of sovereignty, at which no nation has a right to be dissatisfied. The recall of their subjects to the defence of their country, affects not us, and can furnish no cause for any extraordinary measure on our part. If it denotes a determination to impress their seamen found in our merchant vessels on the high seas, that is no more than the continuance of a practice, which has existed throughout the last and the present war, under which our commerce has flourished in an unexampled degree, and our prosperity has been carried to a height, which, until this fatal blow, given to it by ourselves, all other nations might view with envy. It could not, therefore, furnish a motive for annihilating that commerce, and destroying that prosperity.

The communications made with the message, then, do not furnish the real motives for the embargo. It cannot be believed, that the American legislature has passed an act, suspending indefinitely the whole foreign commerce, and nearly all the revenue of the United States, paralysing the whole industry of the nation, reducing thousands to sudden beggary, and banishing a most useful class of men from their country, upon reasons so totally incapable of proving its necessity or utility to the satisfaction of any reflecting statesman.

If we may credit communications made to the public by members of congress, the total insufficiency of the reasons assigned in the message, to support the measures recommended, was so obvious, and was urged with such force by its opponents, that its friends were compelled to take refuge under the confidence reposed in the president, and the certainty that he would not have recommended the measure, had he not possessed intelligence which proved its propriety.

How must we be surprised, if in these times any thing could surprise us, to learn that a measure, so deeply interesting to every citizen, was passed by the legislature of the union, because such was the will of the executive. It had been supposed, and the theory of our constitution, as well as the practice of former times, justified the supposition, that on an occasion which so vitally affected the whole community, the information and reasons, which had satisfied the judgment of the president, would be truly conveyed to the legislature that the judgment of that body might be satisfied also.—But we are authorised to believe that the conclusive demonstration of the insufficiency of those reasons, had no tendency to arrest the pernicious measure, which was recommended. It was the WILL of the president and he must have sufficient reasons to justify it, although he had not thought proper to trust them to the legislature.

What, then, were these secret reasons which were so powerful as to produce an unlimited embargo?

Are they to be looked for in the orders of the British council?

This also, is impossible. At the passage of the act, those orders were unknown in America, That which is unknown and that which does not exist, are equally incapable of constituting the real motives of human action.

Those who are desirous of justifying this ruinous measure, and of ascribing it to the conduct of Britain, have the boldness to say that private intelligence was received in the United States, on which the president and congress acted. This private intelligence is stated to have been a letter published in one of our papers, informing a correspondent, that some measure, retaliating on France the Berlin decree, was about to be adopted by England. But is any human being, endowed with ordinary perception, so credulous as to believe, that the government of the U. States would adopt a measure so destructive of the national interests, on the faith of a letter written, they knew not by or to whom, inserted in a newspaper without any verification of its authenticity, and stating that some regulation, the writer knew not what, was about to be made by the British Council? Nations do not adopt a system so pernicious on such vague and uncertain data.

Had the British orders of council furnished the inducement for the embargo, the president would have transmitted, with his recommendation of that measure, his reason for making it. No man can believe that orders, which the instant they were known, were seized with avidity, and urged in defence of this measure, would not have been assigned at the time as its motive, had their existence then been known, and had those who, since their discovery, have so eagerly caught at them, and then in reality acted on them.

It is not then in orders of council that we are to find the motive for imposing upon ourselves this distressing burden.

If neither the communications referred to in the message, nor the orders of council, produced the embargo, what, let me again ask, did produce it? This severe punishment cannot have been inflicted on our devoted country, without a grave and serious motive. What was that motive? This is an enquiry which every citizen of the United States ought to join me in making.

After the victory of Friedland, and the treaty of Tilsit had extended the influence of Bonaparte over the north of Europe and of Asia, he seems to have thought it unnecessary longer to exhibit the slightest semblance of respect for the sovereign rights of those nations, which had been theretofore, in some small degree, permitted to enjoy independence. He seems to have required that all other states, relinquishing the right of self-government, should perform the part he might assign them in his favorite system of combining the whole world against England, and conquering her navy, by destroying her commerce. In execution of this scheme, it is known that he had required Denmark and Portugal to depart from that half-neutrality, which one had purchased, and in which the other had been indulged; to force Sweden into the same coalition, the arms of Russia and of Denmark had been turned against that gallant nation.

There is every reason to believe, that this comprehensive plan embraced the United States, and that it was notified to our government, previous to the recommendation of the embargo.

It is known that the arrival of the Revenge immediately preceded that measure; and it is understood, that she brought from our ministers in England only duplicates of dispatches, that had before reached the executive. From France, however, very important and interesting communications are understood to have been received: we know with what earnestness, motions, requesting that these communications might be laid before congress, were repeatedly urged, and with what perseverance they were rejected: It is extremely difficult to account for this concealment, unless these communications contained the secret reasons of that embargo which was recommended immediately after their reception. We know that the private letters, received from France by the same arrival, concurred in the information, that Bonaparte, WHOSE VOICE IS FATE, had positively declared there should be no neutrals. The Paris Moniteur of the 20th of October, the most official paper of the French government, which insinuates no political idea, not sanctioned by the emperor, commences a paragraph, which seems to designate the course prescribed for us, with these sentences: "On the 26th of October the congress of the United States opens its sessions at Washington. No person doubts, that the first operation of this assembly will be a formal declaration of war against England. The public mind is so warmed on this subject, that any member of congress, who should dare to vote for pacific measures would run a great risk of being very roughly handled by the people."

We know too, from official documents, that France has since manifested some resentment at our not having actually declared war; and that she has taken some measures to make us feel that resentment; and by acting on our fears, to force us into the declaration.

It is difficult to compare these circumstances with each other, and with the total impossibility that the motives publicly assigned for passing the embargo, can really have produced that measure, without feeling a persuasion, that we have drawn this ruin on ourselves, in order to deprecate the wrath of the tyrant of the world, by uniting with him in his favorite plan to destroy the commerce of that nation which presents the only barrier opposing that universal dominion to which he aspires.

This is the 'invisible hand,' to which one of the most intelligent and independent members of the House of Representatives alluded: and the consciousness that the allusion was just, accounts for the vindictive rage which it inspired.

The apprehension that even this measure may not be deemed sufficient by him whose 'INVISIBLE HAND' moves nearly all the cabinets of the civilized world, and that nothing short of war will satisfy him, can alone account for the unremitting exertions of those who rule the United States, to prepare the public mind for that full consummation of national degradation.

SENEX.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store,
PRICE 37½ Cents,
AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES,
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
TENDING TO SHEW
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.
September 15.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.
August 9.

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Centinel of the 7th inst. are selected the following additional articles of information received by the Arcturus from Spain.

We further learn, that the subjugation of the Patriots, occupied not only the military skill, but the artifice of Bonaparte. We give the following as an instance:

His Prefect at Bordeaux had been ordered to stop the play at the theatre, to announce, officially, the death of the king of Great-Britain—the succession of the Prince of Wales to the crown; his declared attachment to France; and his determination not to assist the Spanish "rebels." This news was believed, printed in bills, and circulated in Spain to dishearten the Spanish Patriots.—Added to this, pompous handbills were circulated, announcing the piddling demand of higher wages, by the journeyman weavers in Manchester, as a grand insurrection in one of the grandest cities in England.

The French police in St. Sebastians, allow no information to be received there, but from Bayonne and Madrid; but the Patriots succeeded, by private conveyance, in making their brethren acquainted with the progress of their contest; and their Gazettes, Addresses, Proclamations, and handbills were read with great pleasure by the Biscayons.

The late Royal Family of Spain, were held prisoners in France, but were personally well treated—The old King, Queen, and her paramour Godoy, were in Compeigne (in the North of France, about 50 miles from Paris) the young king, Ferdinand VII. and his brothers, Don Carlos and Don Antonio, were at Valency, about 100 miles south of Paris, in a castle owned by Talleyrand, who was in disgrace with the Emperor; but who had been made the jailor of all those cajoled and unfortunate princes.

Bonaparte, since dismissing Talleyrand from his counsels, is said to have no advisers; his conduct had been extremely contradictory; revoking one week the orders of the last, and then resorting to the act revoked. Berthier attended him at Bayonne as his war executioner; and Champagne, as the herald of his plans as they regarded foreign nations.—The latter is considered a man of slender talents.

As it respected the American affairs, one of the passengers by the Arcturus, informs, that Bonaparte had expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Jefferson. If it be true, as asserted, that Mr. J. has obeyed the instructions of Bonaparte, in his embargo, non-importation, and other acts, the French emperor would indeed be a hard master, were he not pleased, when those orders were faithfully executed.) That, if the arrangements of the United States did not interfere with his grand plans, he should not meddle with any arrangements they might make with England.

Accounts had been received in France, of very warlike preparations having been made in Austria; the army of which had been augmented to its war establishment, an army of reserve formed; levies en masse ordered.—These preparations had attracted the notice of Bonaparte, and would have been commented upon in his way, had the Spaniards submitted quietly to his domination:—And it was the opinion of French officers, that a new war between France and Austria would take place as soon as Bonaparte had leisure to attend to it. Russia, it was expected, would join Austria

The new king arrived at St. Sebastians the 9th of June—he was attended by a very small party of imperial guards; and was accompanied by his brother Napoleon, to Billoche, where they embraced and separated. The Spanish deputies were in his train, to the number of thirty or forty, in carriages drawn by mules. It was reported that before Joseph left France, he expressed reluctance to entering Spain; but imperious commands of his brother to proceed to Madrid, could not be resisted? but when about to depart, the emperor Napoleon assembled the Spanish Grandees, (a word that means no more than distinguished or rich men) and told them he committed the safety of their new sovereign to their keeping; that he knew their influence in their respective provinces, and required an exertion of it in bringing an 'insane rabble' to their senses: that the mass of the people was a monster which must be muzzled (his own words) and he demanded the exercise of all their talents to muzzle it; and should influence not be exerted, or prove unsuccessful, he would pour upon Spain all his wrath; and that his force should carry fire and sword into all the provinces; that he would treat them as a conquered nation; and that their destruction was inevitable. When Joseph entered St. Sebastians, he was treated with every mark of cautious suspicion and cold neglect, by the Spaniards of all degrees and sexes; the people of property removed their valuable effects to a distance in the interior, as they would have done had the visit been from a grand bandit; the Spanish ladies refused to honor with their countenances, the peagentry of their *forced-meat* king; and even the populace, generally fond of parade and show, did not deign to gaze on the cavalcade, as it passed; while many were in tears at the approach of one whom they considered as a foreign tyrant imposed upon their country for its ruin and degradation. The detestation and hatred of Joseph and all the French was universal, and none but those who were compelled by their individual responsibility, such as the commandant, and all the municipal officers waited upon the king, or shewed him the least attention. The king remarked this coldness, and told the municipality that he hoped, on his return to find their sentiments respecting him altered. The Spaniards at St Sebastians, considered the grandees as men in duress; and that they were in their hearts loyal to their country and its legitimate sovereign Ferdinand VII. No willing obedience was paid to Joseph, and though Cupuscio, was wholly commanded by French troops the Spaniards were very unequivocal in their expressions of detestation and hatred of all the French; whom they menaced on various occasions; and at the same time shewing every mark of attention to the Americans, whom they considered as English.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Dispatches have been received at the Secretary of State's office by an arrival from a Spanish port. They have been forwarded to Mr. Madison. We understand they are of an old date. [*Monitor.*]

Capt. Mott, the ringleader of the unfortunate affair in Vermont, in which Ormsby &c. were killed has received his trial, and is found guilty of murder. Eleven others who were also concerned, have been apprehended, against some of whom indictments for murder have been preferred, and others who were also engaged in the affair have been charged with being guilty of high treason.

On the 9th inst. two vessels with their cargoes were condemned by the district court of Pennsylvania. These vessels were seized by the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, for a breach of the embargo laws, by taking on board prohibited goods. Notwithstanding the owners disclaimed knowing any thing of the transactions, the vessels and cargoes were condemned, with the exception of the sea stores.

A letter from a gentleman of respectability and information in Cincinnatti (Ohio) to the editor of this Gazette, dated August 28, says: "There is very little doubt that gen. Philemon Beecher, a firm federalist, will be elected to congress in the room of Jeremiah Morrow, esq. a thorough going democrat." So we go.

We are informed from undoubted authority that orders have been issued for marching seven companies of the newly raised standing army into the state of New York, to be placed at the disposal of the governor of that state. *(U. S. Gaz.)*

Accounts from Amsterdam to the 23d June, are received by the way of Boston: They represent business throughout Holland to be in a wretched state of langour. Though the prices were high, they were merely nominal, and the amount of produce very small.

Amsterdam, June 13.

Colonial and American produce continue to sell at excessive prices; our stock will soon be exhausted and importations still remain prohibited. Government has allowed us to export butter, cheese and gin to neutral and friendly ports: a few American vessels will, as I understand, take some gin and try their voyage home; but they must carry no letters.

Coffee, in casks, 89 to 91 cent per lb.
Brown Havana Sugars, 42 to 46 cents;
White do. do. 50 to 68 do.
Georgia cotton, 135 to 120 do.
Louisiana do. 150 to 170 do.

Natchez, (Mississippi Territory) Aug. 10.

In our last Wednesday paper, we published an extract, containing an account of the appearance of a *nocturnal rainbow*, near Philadelphia on the 7th of May last. A similar Phenomenon was observed in this city on Monday evening last at about 6 o'clock; The bow was remarkably clear and bright—and the duration of its appearance about 8 minutes.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,
Schr. Eliza, Marchent, Boyd's Hole

CLEARED,
Schr. Henry, Dennison, St. Mary's
Sloop Little Tom, Batton, do.
Nelly, M'Donald, Nominy

☞ LOTTERY OPFICE.

Lottery Tickets for sale,
IN THE
PHILADELPHIA GRAND LOTTERIES,
By R. H HUGHES,
—No. 69—
CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
FOR THE
UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,

AUTHORIZED by an act of the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of February, 1808.

1	prize of	15,000 Dollars is	15 000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
2		2,000	4,000
3		1,000	3,000
6		500	3,000
6		400	2,400
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
40		100	4,000
100		50	5,000
3516		12	42,192
3708			107,592
6	Stationary.		
3714			
First drawn blank first day's drawing			1,000
Do. when 1,500 tickets shall be drawn,			1,000
Do.	3,000	do.	1,000
Do.	5,000	do.	2,000
Do.	8,000	do.	2,000
First drawn blank on the last days drawing			10,000
12,460 Tickets at $10		124,600	124,592

Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.
Tickets at $11

THE SECOND CLASS
OF THE
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY.
STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1	prize of		$10,000
2	do.	of	5,000
1	do.	of	4,000
1	do.	of	2,000
8	do.	of	1,000
4	do.	of	500
8	do.	of	300
16	do.	of	200
26	do.	of	100
75	do.	of	50
155	do.	of	20

And a proportionate number of smaller prizes. Tickets 8 dollars.

BUSTLETON & SMITHFIELD.
TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.
Scheme on an Improved Plan,
ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER.
HENRY PRATT, Esq. President.

1	prize of	15,000 dollars is	15,000
1		5,000	,5000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
11		500	5,500
20		250	5,000
40		200	8,000
70		100	7,000
100		50	5,000
100		30	3 000
100		25	2,500
102		20	2,040
864		15	12,960
7,500	Tickets	at 10, dollars, each, is	75,000

Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

For the convenience of the public, half tickets will be provided by the managers, and signed as the whole tickets.

Prizes payable in cash at the bank of the U. States, *on the next day after each drawing day.*

The whole Lottery will be drawn in *fourteen drawing days*; and to save expence, only as many numbers will be drawn as there are prizes; the residue will of course be blanks.

Useful Arts Lottery.
CASH PRIZES.

1	Prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		1,000	5,000
10		500	5,000
10		200	2,000
40		100	4,000
100		50	5,000
200		20	4,000
500		10	5,000

Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery offers one of the best opportunities for adventurers, that may ever occur again, as all the large prizes are in the wheel and only fourteen days to draw—and tickets at the low price of 2 dollars, but will soon advance to 3.

N. B All the above Lotteries will be finished this fall. Persons wishing to become adventurers shall receive the greatest encouragement at this office. Letters, post paid, enclosing bank notes of any state, shall be punctually attended to, directed to No. 69, Chesnut-street.

R. H. Hughes.

☞ Good endorsed notes, at 60 days, will be taken in payment for tickets, and cash given for prizes the day after they are drawn, at the usual discount.
Philadelphia, September 16. eo6t

Lawrason and Fowle,
Have received per schooner Hazard, and for sale,

200 casks Lime
40 barrels No. 1 and Mess Beef
10 do. 1 Pork
10 do. Sugar
20 do. Coffee
20 bags do.
40 boxes Dipt Candles
20 do. Soap
20 dozen Claret
4 Trunks ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers
1 trunk mens' coarse Shoes.

September 16. 3taw2w

George Birch,
King-street, four doors above the Indian-Queen tavern,

Informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that he has now commenced teaching DRAWING by the quarter, and he hopes from the ability he possesses in that accomplished art, he will meet with a liberal encouragement.

Terms as follows:

Three times a week—one hour and thirty-five minutes each lesson.

To be seven dollars per quarter—and, if waited on at their houses, to be eight dollars.

September 16. eo3t*

In the case of John Bogan.

THE subscriber having been appointed trustee of the estate and effects, rights and credits, of the said *John Bogan*, for the benefit of his creditors, in conformity with the provisions of the insolvent law for the district of Columbia, hereby requires all persons any wise indebted or who may have property in their possession, belonging to the said *John Bogan*, prior to the 28th of November, 1807, to make payment and to deliver such property to the subscriber, or to such person or persons only as may be duly authorised by him to receive the same.

Isaac Kell.

September 16. 3t

☞ Spring Garden.

On SATURDAY EVENING, September 17,
WILL BE EXHIBITED,
An elegant FIRE WORKS
AND
ILLUMINATION.

1. A horrizontal running piece, called the LADIES' FANCY, on account of the variety of its turns.
2. A grand display of a RUNNING SUN, various in its shape and colors, representing at times a cloudy and bright appearance.
3. A large running vertical piece, called DON BRUTAL, or the Noisy Wheel.
4. A grand metamorphosis of a CROSS of MALTA, into four fixed Stars, which will change into a fixed Sun of brilliant rays, metamorphosed into a moving Rose.
5. A running horizontal CASCADE, forming various Basons, ornamented with atmospherical beauties, will conclude the Fireworks.

Ladies will be accommodated in a house adjoining the enclosure.

The exhibition commences at 7 o'clock.

Admittance 25 cents...Children half price.

*** If the weather should prove unfavorable, the exhibition will be postponed to next fair evening

September 15. 3t

☞ At the solicitation of a number of our country friends, we shall commence, on the 9th of this month, the publication of a paper for the country, *three times a week*, which will contain all the matter and advertisements published in the daily paper. The price will be FIVE DOLLARS *per annum.*

Such of our present patrons as reside on the route where the mail goes but once a week, will be furnished with the country paper in lieu of the daily one, unless ordered otherwise.

For Sale or Rent,

A convenient well finished HOUSE, now occupied by the subscriber, with an extensive Garden, situated in a desirable part of the town, on the upper end of King-street, near good water. The above property is well calculated to accommodate a genteel family.—For further particulars apply to

William N. Mills.

September 1. 2aw3w

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT

On Prince-Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated toaccommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1. 2aw

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Sperm oil and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

Have just Received,

60 crates assorted Liverpool Ware.

Which will be sold at a low advance.

Likewise per schr. Lark,

1000 sides red Soal Leather.

5 boxes Wool Cards.

September 12 3awSw

NOTICE.

The subscriber meaning to decline the Dry Good business, offers for sale, his entire Stock on hand, *a very choice assortment of GOODS*, adapted to the present and approaching seasons:—The terms low, and the credit liberal, for approved paper.

All those indebted to me by open account, are respectfully requested, if not convenient now to pay, to come forward and adjust the same by note.

Those indebted to the late concern of *Bennett and Watts*, are informed, that in consequence of the death of Mr. *Watts*, no further indulgence can be given, after the first of January ensuing—suits will then be ordered indiscriminately against all who may not attend to this notice.

Charles Bennett.

September 14 eo6w

For Sale,

At WILLIAM FITZHUGH's, *Esq. Plantation, on Ravensworth, 10 miles from the town of Alexandria—*

Six young Rams of the Arlington long wool breed—they are large and the wool very fine—Price 10 dollars each.

ALSO FOR SALE,

25 Ewes, very large and fat, now good mutton—and some *Beef Cattle*, which will be sold low for cash only.

Ravensworth, Sept. 14. 2aw

FOR SALE,

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and genteel society; and from its central position between Potomac and Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house of convenient size, perfectly new, built of the best materials, handsomely finished with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other accommodations for a genteel family—a store house with a counting room to it, and a fine cellar to the whole of that building also—a barn, comprising stable and granary—a good house with other accommodations for an overseer, and customary houses of other descriptions—to which are annexed a well laid off productive garden handsomely paled in, a good yard, some valuable wheat and grass lots, and orchards of a variety of selected fruits of the most approved kinds; and all well enclosed.

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper county, containing about two hundred acres, mostly in wood, and unimproved.

In the event of the sales of the foregoing Lands, I will dispose of some valuable Negroes my Plantation utensils, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, Horses, &c. Among the latter are a pair of good Saddle Horses that match well for a Carriage, some excellent Work Horses, and a thorough bred Stud Horse only seven years old in April last. He is an excellent Foal-getter, and from his size, blood, and figure, is justly entitled to be ranked among the first class of Horses in this country. The whole of this property, excepting my negroes, which I shall dispose of in my neighborhood for their own accommodation, will be sold under a small reserve that will be required in money, or at short dates, at private bargain, either on easy payments in the purchasers own paper, if satisfactorily secured, for approved bonds well endorsed, property in Alexandria or its vicinity, or suitable merchandize.

The premises can be reviewed and terms made known by application to G. CHAPIN, esqr. cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in King George county.

R. W. Ashton.

Virginia, King George county, June, 24th (25) 1808. } 2aw3m.

Patent Shot, &c.

ons Patent Shot, assorted, B tono.
nogsheads brown Sugars.
[illegible] lbs. green Coffee.
mperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. SAMUEL CRAIG, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this ninth day of March, 1808.

John G. Ladd,

Administrator, with the will annexed, of Samuel Craig, deceased.

August 8 eo6w

☞ *Removal.*

The subscriber has removed his store to a situation near the south corner of King and Alfred-streets, where he proposes to keep a constant supply of Wheat, and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Chop'd Rye, Salt, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, best Vinegar, Soap, Candles, &c. which he will sell on the usual terms.

George Drinker.

9th month, 2d. eo3w

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

July Term, 1808.

Isaac M'Lean, *complainant*,
AGAINST
Richard Buckner, James H. Hooe and Robert Youg, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Richard Buckner not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Richard Buckner, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant Richard Buckner, do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants James H. Hooe and Robert Young do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Richard Buckner, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

August 18. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

July Term, 1808.

Pheron Rudd and John Brush *complainants*,
AGAINST
Ephraim Paine and Mordecai Miller, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Ephraim Paine not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Ephraim Paine, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Ephraim Paine do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Mordecai Miller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Ephraim Paine, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

August 18. law2m

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of good quality
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; bast; salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scalet. chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each six dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock,*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES,
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.